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ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL. ANNUAL REPORT.

The following report was read by the Correspondent of Roman Catholic Schools, Very Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, at the informal distribution of prizes, held at the Convent on the 21st inst.:

It affords me very much pleasure to present my report on the Italian Convent School for the past year and to record the fact remarked by the Inspector of English Schools that "the school is evidently doing very good work."

The average daily attendance throughout the year was 407.54 being one in excess of the record number attained in 1910-1920, viz., 406.58. The highest enrolment was attained in the month of May, when there were 434 scholars on the rolls as compared with 483 in March, 1919.

The staff is now one of 13 teachers and 4 assistant teachers, all of whom obtained their third year's teacher's certificate at the local Technical Institute. The official inspection of the school was carried out on three occasions, viz., March 22nd, June 23rd and 25th, and it is a matter of gratification that in point of discipline and sanitation the Inspector's report has been very good. Remarking generally on the school as a whole, the Inspector reports that "in the lower classes music plays a great part with very satisfactory results. The singing is certainly a help to the learning of English and brightens the school life. During fine weather drill is taken in the open air. Much recreation is done in the school both together and solo and this teaches the pupils to speak out well. Great attention is also paid to sewing and embroidery and the results appeared very attractive."

Outside school hours shorthand is taught, the number of students taking it up being above one hundred per annum. There is a typewriting class with 10 typewriters and about 20 students. There is also a painting class with about 40 students. There are about 70 first class and about 80 second class scholars.

I would like to emphasise the existence of three special classes for older Chinese girls who wish to learn English. They are divided into Classes 8a, 8b and 7. The respective attendances at each were 25-28, 23-30 and 18-19. In colloquial English the Inspector found that class A was making a good start, class B was able to make up short sentences and class C was learning to parse satisfactorily. In the first two the writing was very good. This department of the school is one that should grow in popularity and until female education is universally adopted by the Chinese, as there is every reason to believe that it is being adopted, its existence must be maintained for the class of girls for whom it has been specially started. I cannot help recalling the remark of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., at the last annual prize-giving when he spoke of the "many things the young ladies were taught—and so successfully taught as to satisfy the exacting standard of the Hongkong University."

That they possessed other accomplishments which were not required by the University was shown at the last distribution of prizes of the school. Not long ago young Chinese ladies organised an exhibition of drawings and paintings for the purpose of raising funds for their distressed kinswomen in the famine afflicted area of North China, and I am happy to think that some of the exhibits were the products of girls who received their first lessons and qualified themselves in the art of painting in the Convent schools.

Another remark of the Governor's on the occasion just alluded to is His Excellency's appreciation of Sir Robert Ho Tung's public spirit in providing a scholarship named after Lady Ho Tung for this institution which "so well deserves it." The scholarships have been awarded to Miss Maria Osozio and Miss Cheong King-see; both these girls have obtained the University certificates. Sir Robert's interest in education in Hongkong is not an accidental one only. He has proved a veritable benefactor in the cause of public instruction and his recent large gift to the Hongkong University is one which will stimulate educational activities in the Colony in general. I avail myself of this opportunity to record my gratitude and the gratitude of the school for the part he and Lady Ho Tung took in our branch school at Wanchai at the St. Francis School Prize Day on the 31st January last. I believe Sir Robert's interest in that school did not stop at the prize giving and we sincerely hope that his endeavours in the school's behalf will be crowned with success.

Miss Eleanor Thom is the recipient of the Lugard Scholarship for 1921-1922, and the Lugard Shield will receive an additional inscription for integrity and unselfishness last year in the name of Miss Margaret Holden.

In the University examinations the school was singularly successful last year. The Convent presented 10 Senior and 8 Junior candidates for the examinations in July. It speaks well for the teaching staff and for the pupils that all the 18 candidates passed. Of the Senior students 3 obtained honours, viz., Miss Dorothy Barwell, Miss Wai-ra Rung-jahn and Miss Hung Ki-chun. Sixteen gained distinctions in English, History, Biblical knowledge, drawing and needlework.

A class was conducted in the Portuguese language for Portuguese children only. Miss Stella Joaquin obtained the first prize.

The school has not neglected out-door games as a complement of its whole system of education. Races and out-door games in the Convent's garden were got up for the girls in the Convent's grounds. As usual the day scholars took part in the race set apart for this school at the annual athletic sports in Happy Valley held under the auspices of the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, HIS HONOUR H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.]

A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Sui Yik man was indicted on the charge of forgery.

Mr. Dyer Ball appeared for the Crown and the following jury were empanelled: Messrs. B. Tylour, (foreman) M. M. Tonkin, G. Yvanovitch, A. I. Clay, A. J. Kew, F. V. Vallenburg.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that on December 14th last, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner who was a salesman in the Yick Hick shop in Wing Lok Street, went to another shop, the Hip Cheung Hi shop, and asked for a loan of \$400. He was well known to the master of the Hip Cheung Hi shop. The prisoner produced two written contracts for the supply of certain camphor and said that the camphor would be coming in a few days, and that by then he would be able to return the money. The master of the shop, Mr. Wong, agreed to lend the money if the prisoner would put the chop of the firm on the receipt. The prisoner agreed to sign and put on the chop. The money was handed over to the prisoner and when the latter went away Mr. Wong, on comparing the chop with previous ones of the same firm, found it totally different. He at once followed the prisoner to the prisoner's shop and showed him the false chop. The prisoner then offered to return the money. Mr. Wong put the receipt down on the counter. The prisoner took it up and made no effort to return the money, but said that his friend had the money, and Mr. Wong went with the prisoner to find the friend in question. They failed and the prisoner said he would return the money in two days. The receipt was all the time in the possession of the prisoner. When they went back to the shop and had a further argument the prisoner suddenly tore up the receipt and threw the pieces on the floor. After a short time an Indian constable was called to the shop and was asked by Mr. Wong to arrest the prisoner for fraud. Being satisfied on this point the Indian constable arrested the prisoner and marched him to the Police station, and on arrival there, before he was searched by the Police, the prisoner produced the two camphor contracts and also produced \$100 from his person. When he was charged at the Police station, the prisoner said he did not go to borrow money. The prisoner was found not guilty and discharged.

A SUCCESSFUL ALIBI.

In the case in which Wing Wu and four other men were indicted on the charge of robbing one Leung Che of a quantity of clothing, etc., Mr. F. C. Jenkin, addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner Leung Yung, said public sympathy was, of course, with the police in their dealings with armed robbers. There were cases in which the police took their personal safety, if not their lives, in their hands. As against that the Government very correctly rewarded the police if they effected an arrest of armed robbers or in any case where personal violence was shown. The reward given in the shape of monetary remuneration was an incentive to the police in carrying out their duties and might tend to influence the mental attitude of some of them into a little more zealous participation in what they were doing. He contended that it was in the exhibition of that zeal that the case in question came up.

Prisoner and several witnesses went into the box and gave evidence to the effect that he was in bed at the time the robbery took place. Hearing police whistles he got up and with his son went to the scene and interviewed a number of tenants there. Later, he was arrested and taken to the Police Station. Prisoner declared that he had nothing to do with the robbery and that the confession made by him was the result of the violence of the Chinese police.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WOOD, PUISSE JUDGE.]

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Tai Yu Lung and San Yu Fung who were indicted on the charge of robbery by assault were found guilty by the jury and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

"PLAYING THE ROLE OF ROBBER."

Ip Cheung (33), of Shanghai Street, was indicted for unlawfully entering the dwelling house of 215, Reclamation Street, Yau-mah, with intent to commit a felony.

Prisoner's explanation was that he was induced to go into the house by a police informer who had entered into a conspiracy with a Chinese policeman. He was asked to play the role of robber, but he never intended to commit a robbery, and the police guaranteed his escape and promised to share the reward.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

CHINESE CHAUFFEUR FINED.

The driver of a public garage car, No. 189, was charged by Inspector Garrod before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with driving in a reckless manner on the Wong Nei Cheong Road on the 11th inst.

It was said that the defendant had in his car five young Chinese ladies, and by way of bravado he increased the speed to twenty five miles an hour and was caught in a Police trap at Wong Nei Cheong.

The defendant, when asked by the Magistrate for the reason for his rashness, said that there were no people on the road at the time, and he thought it would be quite safe to drive at that speed.

Inspector Garrod, however, informed the Court that there were a number of men working on that road, and that in addition a European lady was walking along. There had been three accidents on that road within the knowledge of the Inspector.

A fine of \$20 was inflicted on the defendant.

THE MOTOR CAR TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE CRACKER THROWERS.

MANUFACTURE OF BOMB-CRACKERS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

The inquiry into the motor car accident at Sheklongtsai on China New Year's Day, when five people were killed outright and two died in hospital, was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict exonerating the driver of the car and blaming the throwing of cracker bombs as the cause of the accident. This, as the Coroner pointed out, amounted to a verdict of manslaughter against the person or persons—unknown who threw the crackers. The jury added a rider that the manufacture and sale of bomb-crackers should be entirely prohibited.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell was Coroner and the jury consisted of Mr. W. L. R. Weaver (foreman), Mr. C. B. Matthews and Mr. A. Meyer. On the previous afternoon the Coroner and jury had visited the scene of the accident and the Coroner indicated that a point in the evidence needed to be made clear.

Indian constable, B173, recalled, gave further evidence as to the actual course of the motor car after it left the roadway.

The Coroner: When the car finally swerved to the left it ran on to the pavement. At that point there are several pillars supporting the first floor balconies. Did the car actually go between the verandah pillars and the houses?

Witness: Yes, between the pillars, for about 12 yards. It appeared that the car struck something, either the wall or a pillar, and so turned and proceeded along the pavement.

Mr. Wong Sui Ping, merchant, of 130, Bonham Strand West, who was the other passenger in the car, and who, Inspector Garrod said, was slightly injured, gave evidence. He spoke of the throwing of many bomb-crackers at the car. The accident began with the effort to avoid a small girl who ran into the road. The car swerved to the left and at the same time its speed increased. The car mounted the kerb, went between the pillars and continued along the pavement. Several people were knocked down.

Ip Yue, congee hawker, who has a stall near the scene of the accident, said he was selling in the side street, near the nullah. He saw the car shoot out from the pavement outside the restaurant. It knocked over his stall and hurt his legs at the knees. He was jammed against the nullah wall and suffered great pain. He was rescued and taken to hospital.

Ho No, coolie, said his mother was one of the killed. She died in hospital. At 3.30 p.m. he and his mother were having macaroni at a street stall outside the corner restaurant. He saw the car come on to the pavement, between the verandah pillars and the wall. Before they could get out of the way his mother was knocked down. His knee was struck and he received hospital treatment. The next day he identified the dead body of his mother at the hospital.

Mr. Henry Solon Komor, service manager of the Dragon Motor Company, said that on February 8th he went at 3.30 p.m. to the scene of the accident. The car had crashed against the nullah wall. There was a big crowd of Chinese, and when he got through he saw the sanitary men removing the bodies. He saw the driver of the car later at No. 7 police station. A sub-inspector in plain clothes said of the driver, "He's drunk."

So the witness requested a medical examination of the man, and accompanied the party to the Government Civil Hospital. (At the previous day's hearing medical evidence was given that the man was "quite sober.") Later, he got a car to tow the disabled car to the garage but found that it would travel under its own power. The steering was stiff, and pulled to the left but it could be managed.

Lee Tong, a waiter at the Tai Woo Restaurant on the opposite side of the Queen's Road to that on which the car travelled, volunteered to give evidence. He said he saw the accident from the balcony. He saw the car zig-zag and mount the kerb. There was a great commotion.

Asked as to cracker throwing the witness first said there was none.

The Coroner: That's a lie, anyhow. Further examined the witness had not noticed whether the driver let go the steering wheel to put his hand to his eye.

The Coroner commented on the unsatisfactory character of the man's evidence. Inspector Garrod: It would be interesting to know who suggested to him that he should give evidence. He only came here half-an-hour ago.

The Coroner put a question to the witness to this effect and he replied that his son was one of the injured. The Coroner remarked that the man might have been a valuable witness, but he obviously would not say all he knew.

Inspector H. G. Garrod, traffic inspector, said he had examined the car and saw marks of burning on the paint work, and one large mark inside the car near the driver's seat. There was another on the bonnet right in front of the driver. The wind screen appeared to be fixed in an open position, so that apparently one cracker exploded right in the driver's face. The well of the car, both front and rear, contained a number of used cracker-bomb cases.

Inspector Garrod intimated that there was no further evidence, unless the driver elected to go into the box. It was a question whether it would be wise to put him in the box; he was not represented.

The driver of the car was told that he could not be compelled to make a statement and that what he said would be taken down. He said he desired to give evidence. He gave his name as

THE DRIVER'S STORY.

George Hop Yim, licensed motor car driver, employed by the Dragon Motor Company. He had been with the Company a little over a year.

The Coroner: Have you had an accident before this?

The witness: Not to amount to anything. I bumped into a rickshaw. I have never had a serious accident before.

Giving an account of the occurrence, he said he remembered a cracker exploding near the steering wheel. Something entered his eye and he rubbed it for a moment. After he had taken his hand down he saw a Chinese girl running in front of the car to pick up an unexploded cracker. To avoid her he turned hard to the left. Just as he turned, the engine speeded up; the car failed to turn to the right again and shot underneath the verandah. "As soon as it got underneath there," continued the witness, "I don't know what I was doing. Everything seemed in darkness."

The Coroner: You lost your self-control?

Witness: Yes. The next thing I knew the car struck the stone nullah wall.

There were two or three people caught between the car and the wall. I got out and tried to move the car but was not strong enough to move it by myself. I remember calling someone to help me, to move the car. The next thing, I saw so many people hurt. I tried to help them, but there were so many. I thought it was useless for me to do anything. The first thing I did was to put myself under arrest and I was taken to No. 7 Police Station.

The Coroner: Do you wish to say anything else?

Witness: Only that I deeply sympathise with the friends of the people killed.

You say the engine speeded up? Can you account for that?—As the engineer said, my foot may have slipped. I don't know, because I was under excitement. The levers are close together.

The jury asked no questions.

THE SPEED: KILOMETRES OR MILES?

The Coroner: What pace were you going when the cracker-bomb was thrown?

Witness: The pace was 15 to 17, according to the speedometer—a shade over 15.

Was the middle of the road clear?—That was the only part of the road I could take.

Was it clear?—Yes, until the girl shot out. I just had enough room for the car to go by.

Mr. Komor (service manager of the Dragon Garage): May I speak on this, (The Coroner assented.) I think the driver made a mistake. This was an Italian car and the speedometer recorded kilometres. Fifteen kilometres would only be ten miles an hour.

The witness: It is in the French system.

Inspector Garrod: The expert witness, Mr. Getz, told me it was in kilometres. The Coroner: He did not give it in evidence. It is an important point.

Inspector Garrod: I can find out in a few minutes; it is just as well.

The Coroner: It certainly is, because 15 or 17 miles an hour in a crowded road is rather fast.

A few minutes later the Inspector communicated the information that the speedometer recorded not kilometres but miles. Mr. Komor, however, went to the garage whilst the jury were considering their verdict and, as a result of a communication he made to the Coroner, the jury were sent for. The Coroner intimated that Mr. Komor could give further evidence on this material point of the speedometer.

Mr. Komor, in the box, said: I have just examined the car. In my opinion, it is a kilometre and not a mile meter. An American dial appears to have been fitted to the old meter.

The Coroner: It reads in miles but only records kilometres.

The witness: I am practically certain it records kilometres.

CORONER'S SUMMING-UP.

In summing-up, the Coroner put the following questions to the jury:

- (1)—Was the car in good running order, prior to the accident?
- (2)—Was the driver sober?
- (3)—Did the driver do all he could in the circumstances?
- (4)—What was the actual cause of death?

The Coroner said it seemed reasonably clear that the real cause of the accident was the cracker thrown by some person either on the roadway or on a verandah, which hit the car and, in exploding, blinded the driver for a moment, so that he had to swerve suddenly when he saw the child in the way. If the jury held that view, they would be justified in bringing a verdict of manslaughter against some person or persons unknown, because if any person did any unlawful act, and that act led to loss of life, that person was guilty of manslaughter. As to the unlawful nature of such an act, the Coroner quoted Section 2 (sub-section 2) of the Summary Offences Ordinance which set forth in a list of offences which rendered a person committing them liable to a fine the discharging of any explosive in such a manner as to cause damage, or danger to any person.

THE VERDICT.

After considering their verdict in camera for three-quarters-of-an-hour, the jury returned. They answered the first three questions set forth above in the affirmative.

As to Question (4), the jury said:—The actual cause of the accident was the throwing of fire cracker-bombs by a person or persons unknown.

The Coroner said the verdict amounted to this: that the deceased died from injuries inflicted by motor car 54, which got out of control owing to the throwing of cracker-bombs by a person or persons unknown. That was a verdict of manslaughter against such person or persons.

The Foreman: We consider that the practice of throwing cracker-bombs is a grave danger to the public and recommend that the manufacture and sale of these dangerous things be prohibited.

The Coroner intimated that he would convey this recommendation to the proper authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE

BANISHMENT OF ACQUITTED PRISONERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is time that the attention of the public in general, and of Jurors in particular, was drawn to what, on the face of it, is a gross abuse of the autocratic powers conferred by the Deportation Ordinance.

Relying in part on my own experience and in part on what I learn or gather from conversation with my colleagues in the legal profession, I challenge the Police to deny that, in a very large percentage of cases in which they fail to secure a conviction, whether at the Sessions or the Magistracy, they immediately arrest the unfortunate man who has just regained his liberty in order to secure his banishment.

I challenge the Police to deny that at Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court they frequently, when the course of the trial indicates that they have a rotten and tottering case, send one of their number post haste to secure a warrant for the banishment of the prisoner, should the Jury, under the direction of the Judge as to the rights of the prisoner, return a verdict resulting in acquittal.

I challenge the Police to deny that on many occasions they arrive at Court already armed with such a warrant.

Picture, then, the scene at any Criminal Sessions trial. From beginning to end of the proceedings, by every act and word, the exceptional security afforded by the British criminal trial system is evidenced. Counsel, making free use of all the suitably magnificent language of which he has command, enlarges on the tender regard which the Jurors are bound to have under this system for the liberty of the subject. The Jurors are constantly warned, always with the approval and often with the active assent of the presiding Judge, that the case against the accused is to be sifted with precisely the same degree of care which they would exercise were he a relative or, perchance, a friend held in high esteem. The learned Judge will charge them that the prisoner is under this world-famed and humane system, entitled as of right to his liberty if the charge against him fails. Our Chinese friends present in large numbers in the body of the Court no doubt join with us in our pride, and count themselves passing lucky to live and be at liberty under British administration.

"Then comes the verdict of 'Not Guilty,' and the Judge orders the prisoner to be set at liberty.

But is he free? Has he, in fact, secured that right and title to his liberty to which the Judge has referred? He has or he has not, just as you care to look at the facts. I say he has not. With more than commendable zeal, the unfortunate man as he steps from the dock is unobtrusively surrounded by plain-clothes officers, and, although nominally free for so long as it takes him to pass along the corridors and down the stairs, he is virtually re-arrested whilst the Judge dispensing the King's Justice is still on the Bench.

At the foot of the stairs, almost directly under the appropriately blindfolded figure of Justice which adorns the Court House, the unfortunate man is collared! Why? Is it for banishment under circumstances intended by the Legislature?

Of what avail is this monumental judicial system of ours if the Police, often with ill-disguised pleasure, can thus reduce the statutory trial, the Jury's verdict, and all the supposed safeguards of the Law to a ridiculous farce?

Arising out of this question, it would be of considerable interest, having regard to the fact that the Government before issuing a warrant has to be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds therefor, and having regard also to the rapidity with which these warrants are on occasion obtained, to know whether the requirements of the Ordinance as to the issue of such warrants are satisfied in each case.

I do not say, because I am without the requisite information, that as a consequence of every such arrest a banishment does, in fact, take place. In some cases I know that it does. But between the re-arrest and any actual banishment an enquiry by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is necessary, and that is, no doubt, a sufficient safeguard. But my case is that the use of the Deportation Ordinance after, and because, a prosecution has failed in iniquitous.

In case this letter should, in any way, be regarded as the unfair employment of information gained whilst serving with the Police Reserve, I say that I have made use of no such information. Furthermore, in the Police Reserve it was utterly impossible for me to gain any insight into this branch of Police activity.—Yours, etc., F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921.

COMPANY MEETING.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The thirty-second general meeting of this Company was held at the offices, St. George's Building, yesterday morning. Mr. R. G. Shewan presided and there were also present: Sir Paul Chater, the Rev. Father Robert, Messrs. A. O. Lang and L. N. Leefe (directors), Mr. Allan Keith (secretary), Messrs. W. Adamson, A. A. Cordeiro, W. J. Hawker, M. S. Northcote, Tse Tsan Tai, A. E. Ellis, Poon I. Cho, V. A. Yvanovich, M. A. Figueiredo, W. E. Van Eps, H. A. Lam-miert, S. M. Churn, J. M. Gordon, F. Ellis, and Tong Lai Chuen.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before proceeding with the business of the day, it is with deep regret that we have to record the death of our late Secretary, Mr. Robert Henderson. He went home on sick leave last October, but reached Liverpool only to die there on December 10th. Mr. Henderson, at all times, took a keen and abiding interest in his work and the business of the Company, which has lost in him a faithful and conscientious servant.

The report and accounts in your hands show a record result for this Company and will be found, I feel sure, very satisfactory to shareholders. Although exchange was a very good demand for our product from all our markets and prices rose all round. Our factories, in consequence, have been kept working at their full capacity, enabling us to deal with a much larger output than usual. I trust the dividend of the profits that we propose will commend itself to you. I need not say much about the bonus to staff; they have all worked well, and it gives us pleasure to be able to recognise their services on such an occasion as this.

The Canton and Shantung properties we propose to remove altogether from the balance sheet. The former is a very old story and there seems no chance of our ever making good our title to it. The latter was taken as security for a bad debt and will be sold at once for what it will fetch. The Macao Works do not stand at a high figure but the kilns there are no longer new and the value is high in comparison with the figure at which our Hok On Factory stands in our books. We, therefore, propose to write it down by \$100,000.

With regard to the Hok On Factory, I regret to say we are not regarded as public benefactors by our friends in Kowloon; in fact we are informed that we are a nuisance and that steps must be taken to reduce the volume of smoke and dust poured forth by the kilns, etc. We quite recognise the reasonableness of this complaint which, of course, has been aggravated by the extra pressure of work we are experiencing just now and the matter having been taken up by the authorities, something had to be done. We are re-arranging the smoke by the use of mechanical stackers and as for the dust, we have decided to install a system of dust collecting which we are confident, from the reports we have obtained, will do away with that trouble. The total cost will amount to over \$100,000, but the scheme should pay for itself in time by the saving of the cement which is, at present, lost to us. To meet this expenditure we suggest putting aside \$150,000.

We further recommend putting aside \$300,000 for additional plant at Hok On. Our reason for this is that our Aalborg brick kilns are now out of date and will sooner or later have to be replaced by a modern rotary steel kiln. We have also to consider that our whole plant is now working at full pressure and we have nothing in reserve with which to cope with an increased demand for cement. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for us to accumulate funds with which to provide additional plant for future requirements. We do not propose ordering immediately, but we must not delay doing so very long, as it will take probably two years before new machinery can be shipped out and erected here. By that time the plant for the Aalborgs will want a good deal of spares and the question will then have to be carefully considered whether it will be more advisable to scrap it altogether.

Our investments stand as before at \$90,694.22, although at the present rates of exchange they are worth a little more. Our cash in hand seems very large, but this, you will see, is partly owing to our stocks of raw material being unusually low, the natural consequence of an increased consumption. This will, however, automatically remedy itself as the larger supplies of stone for which we have contracted come forward. We think we can look forward with confidence as regards our prospects for the present year—the demand, though not quite so strong as before, is still very good and as long as exchange keeps at its present level we should have no difficulty in competing and retaining our share of the trade here. I now propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted, and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions that shareholders may wish to put.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the motion was approved. Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed that Messrs. N. L. Leefe, A. O. Lang and R. G. Shewan be confirmed as directors and that the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as directors. Mr. A. S. Ellis seconded, and this was approved. Mr. W. J. Hawker proposed, and Mr. Tse Tsan Tai seconded, the re-appointment of Mr. A. R. Lowe, and the appointment of Mr. H. Greenwood, as auditors at the increased remuneration of \$750 each. The motion was carried and the meeting concluded.

THE RACES.

THE OPENING DAY.

Nobody, we imagine needs to be reminded that the annual race meeting held under the Hongkong Jockey Club commences to-day and continues daily for the remainder of the week—three "official" days and one "off" day. The first race starts on each of the official days at 12 o'clock.

To-day's programme consists of the following races:—

- 1.—The Wong-wei-chong Stakes, 1 mile.
- 2.—The Maiden Stakes, 1 of a mile.
- 3.—The Victoria Stakes, one mile.
- 4.—The Valley Stakes, 1 of a mile.
- 5.—The Challenge Cup, 1 1/2 miles.
- 6.—The Trial Plate, 1 1/2 miles.
- 7.—The Garrison Cup, from 2-mile post once round.
- 8.—The Racing Stakes, one mile.
- 9.—The Jockey Club Stakes, 1 1/2 miles.
- 10.—The Professional Cup, one mile.
- 11.—The Kalgan Plate, 1 of a mile.

The Hongkong race meeting always depends very largely on Shanghai for Jockeys, and among those who have come down for the meeting are Mr. Vids, Mr. Hill, Mr. Heard, Mr. Wille-Moir, Mr. A. White and Mr. Yih. It will be the first occasion we believe on which a Chinese gentleman Jockey has ridden in the races. Mr. Yih is a well-known rider on the Kiangwan course at Shanghai. Mr. Knoll, whom we claim as a Hongkong rider, has also come down from Shanghai, and we have also Mr. John Johnstone, who has ridden so many ponies to victory at the annual race meetings, Mr. Harold Seth, Mr. Sutton and other local riders.

Sir Paul Chater's group of "Dahlias" are likely to make a good show at the meeting, and Mr. George Potts' Kings also. What is in John Peel's stable will be better known after the events of to-day.

SELECTIONS.

Following are selections for to-day:—

- WONG-WEI-CHONG STAKES: Mountain Stream, Moonshine, Tidallywinks.
- MAIDEN STAKES: Sir Paul's selection, John Peel's selection, Parzan.
- VICTORIA STAKES: Fighting King, Silver Streak, Triumph.
- VALLEY STAKES: By Jingo, Blackspot, Irish Stew.
- CHALLENGE CUP: Mountain King, John Peel's selection, Amer.
- TRIAL PLATE: Empire Dahlia, Harlequin, John Peel's selection.
- GARRISON CUP: Louisa, Pawnapop, Mountain Stream.
- RACING STAKES: Invincible King, The Dahlia, John Peel's selection.
- JOCKEY CLUB STAKES: The King stable, John Peel's selection, Siamese Cat.
- PROFESSIONAL CUP: Field Child, Aspirin, Frome.
- KALGAN CUP: Blackbird Dahlia, Misserimus Doleful, St. Anthony.

WEDDING.

BROOKS-THOMSON.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral on Monday of Mr. Charles C. Brooks, Assistant Marine Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (late purser *Empress of Asia*), son of Mrs. Robert Brooks, Ormstown Que., Canada, and Miss Helen Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Thomson, Merritt, B.C., Canada. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated at the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Sydney Humphreys, was attired in a navy blue tailored travelling suit, with that to match. She carried a bouquet of cream rosebuds, lilies of the valley and maiden hair fern.

The bridesmaid, Miss E. Moore, wore a blue silk tailored suit, with hat to match. Miss Moore carried a bouquet of pink and white rosebuds. Mr. W. B. Buckborough was "best man."

A largely-attended reception was held at Wiseman's Cafe after the ceremony.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

It is announced that, at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company, the directors will recommend the following distribution of profits:—

Dividend \$1 per share, absorbing	\$ 90,000.00
Reserve fund	30,000.00
Write off building improvements, furniture and fittings, aerated water machinery, etc.	50,000.00
Pay to staff provident fund	8,000.00
Carry forward	21,230.98
	\$199,230.98

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH.

NAVY & ARMY.

Teams representing the Navy and Army met yesterday afternoon on the Club ground to assist the fund being raised for the dependants of the K.S. disaster. Previous to the game commencing and during the interval the band of H.M.S. *Titania* rendered selections. The Navy won the toss and set the Army to face the sun. Commander Drew, R.N., started the ball rolling for the Army who were the first to attack. The play was very fast and the ball travelled from end to end with great rapidity. The Army had the better of the exchanges, but could not score, and half time showed a blank score-sheet. Commander Drew again started the game and the Navy soon took charge of the game and, except for a sudden burst on very few occasions, kept the play in the Army half. Cunliffe forced a corner and placed well. Henwood cleared, the ball going out to Hudson who (returned to the goal mouth and Handford headed out of Holloway's reach. From the centre kick the Navy again attacked and Cunliffe sent in a shot which Holloway turned round and placed. Placing the corner kick well in, Holloway ran too far out to clear and just tipped the ball as it was going over his head into the net. Keeping up the pressure Millington received a pass from Cunliffe and sent the ball into the net, out of Holloway's reach. The Navy monopolised the play and Adams sent in a high shot that beat Holloway, the ball striking the underside of the crossbar and rebounding to the goalkeeper who punched away. Watson received and went down the wing but was charged off the ball when about to shoot. The Navy whistle sounded for time, leaving the three goals to one. Mr. Williams was in charge of the game. The teams turned out as follows:—

Navy: Yeoman (*Titania*), Burko (*Cairo*) and Edwards (*Hawkins*); Hudson (*Tamar*), Wilkins (*Hawkins*) and Hutchby (*Titania*); Cunliffe (*Hawkins*), Adams (*Tamar*), Millington (*Tamar*), Handford (*Tamar*) and Webb (*Hawkins*).

Army: Holloway (R.G.A.), Walker (R.G.A.) and Moor (R.G.A.); Henwood (R.G.A.), Lancaster (Wilts) and Donovan (R.G.A.); Watson (R.G.A.), Townsend (R.T.), Menham (Wilts), Swanborough (Wilts) and Amor (Wilts).

BILLIARDS.

HO KUM TONG HANDICAP.

In the Palace Hotel tournament, yesterday, R. Thomas (—175) and F. E. Silva (—200) defeated W. W. Cooper (—150) and J. M. B. Ribeiro, in games of 250 up, by 92 and 100 points, respectively.

No games will be played until Monday when T. B. Golding (—300) and A. Andrews (—150) meet G. Hing (—125) and Wong Wo Hong (—200), respectively.

SHIPPING FIGHT.

GERMANY PREPARING TO COME BACK.

Germany's future shipping prospects were discussed by Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Company, in an interview.

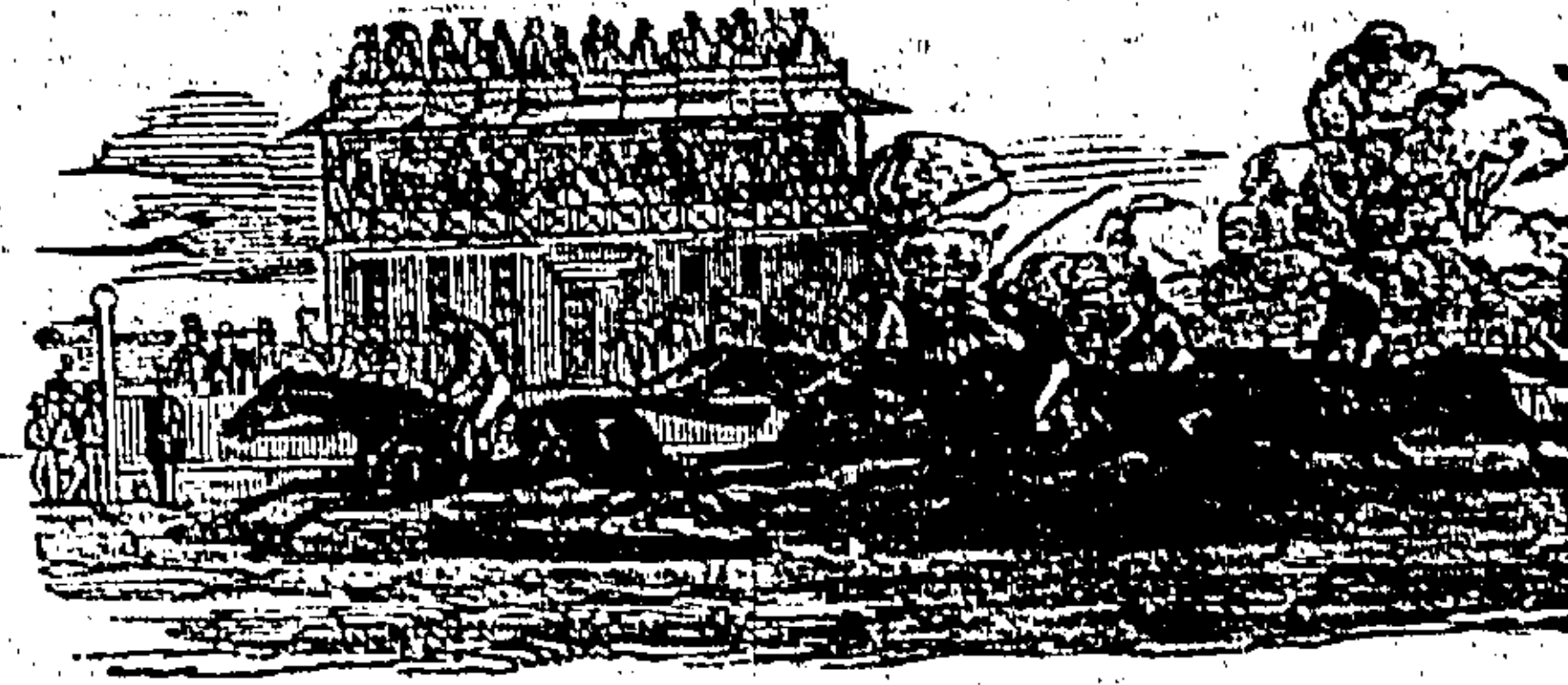
"Up to a certain point," he said, "Germany is bound, I think, to recover her shipping position, for while it is true that she has to start again practically from the beginning, it is also true that the beginning already has been made. The general public may be startled by that assertion. They have heard of the penitential end of the German mercantile marine; how the *Imperator* is now sailing the seas for England, how the *Vaterland* (now *Leviathan*) lies rattled at New York, how the Germans will complete the building of the *Bismarck*, the biggest ship afloat, only to see her steam off under an Allied flag. And it is also true that the pre-war tonnage tonnage of 51 millions is today shrunken to one-thirteenth of that total; that under the Peace Treaty Germany has to build so many ships for other nations that she would find it hard to build very much for herself.

And yet—here comes the newly issued German Shipping Annual to tell the world what some of us already knew: that nine German steamship lines are again at the work plying to the Americas and to Mexico, to India and the Dutch Indies, to Scandinavia, Cuba, the Mediterranean, the Baltic—even to Antwerp and to England. If the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the Hansa, the Hamburg-Amerika lines be indeed dead, their ghosts are surely highly substantial spectres.

The rumour that a further 200,000 tons of shipping is soon to go to Germany may be but a rumour. Certain it is that, partly by blending chartered foreign steamers with the handful that was left to them, partly by an alliance between Germans with experience and no ships and Americans with ships and no experience Germany is preparing to return to her old place in the shipping world.

Will she succeed? That, of course, depends upon the energy of the rest of us. We hold the field, and if we make the most of our opportunities there is no reason why we should not continue to do so. It is our aim to occupy permanently a part, at any rate, of the field which was open to the Germans before the war.

So far as we and other British lines can do this the recovery of German shipping will be definitely kept in check. Our organisation is ready; all we need now is the ships, and the Cunard is building them.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HATS, SHOES, TIES, & OVERCOATS FOR THE RACES

NEW SHADES IN

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

VELOUR & SOFT FELT HATS,

GREY, FAWN, GREEN, BISCUIT AND BLACK.

HARD FELT HATS.

Are now being worn at all Race Meetings in England.

"OAKMORE" and "WALKOVER"

BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.

TIES

Rich Broche Silks, Club Striped Radzmer, Figured Foulards, Rich Knitted Silk Cravats.

BURBERRY'S RACE COATS.

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,

BROADWOOD,

COLLARD & COLLARD,

ALLISON &

HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND

BREECHES MAKERS.

We have a good assortment of

CHEVIOTS, SAXONIES & ANGOLAS

FOR THE

PRESENT SEASON.

LATEST STYLES — WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

1787

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SVENSK FÖRENING I KINA.

INTRESSERADE SVENSKAR inbjudas härmed till möte i Royal Asiatic Society's lokal, 8 Museum Road, Shanghai, fredagen den 4 mars 1921, kl. 5.30 a.m., då föreläsning tillägnad av en Svensk Förening i Kina kommer att framföras av en kommitté, utvald bland Svenska i Shanghai.

Vid sammankomsten kommer att behandlas ett av kommittén utarbetat förslag till stadgar för Föreningen och styrrelse att väljas.

KOMMITTERADE.
[488]

LOST.

ON February 21st in Shipping district. Long PLATINUM BAR PIN set with one Sapphire. Please return to A. H. FERGUSON, Chartered Bank. Reward. [489]

FOR SALE.

"BUICK" CAR, Six Cylinder, Seven Seater, perfect condition, done six thousands miles, \$1,225 cash. No lower offers accepted.
Apply to—
Box 490,
Care of Daily Press Office. [490]

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

From 1st March for 9 months.

"BICTON," No. 127, Peak with Tennis Court.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis. [491]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

RACE MEETING.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd, THURSDAY, 24th, FRIDAY, 25th and SATURDAY, 26th inst., all departments will be CLOSED at 1 P.M.

On these dates THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY will be Open for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions as follows:

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [492]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th, March, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th day of February, to MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [493]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NINGHOW"

FROM NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 23rd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 28th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 14th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [494]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TATTORI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 29th, 1921, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [495]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1921.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

FEBRUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

TICKETS of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosure may be obtained from Messrs. Kaur & Wai, Lim, or at the Gate. Price \$4 for each day or \$12 for the Meeting. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform \$1 each day.

The Stewards request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies of Hongkong at the Grand Stand and Enclosure during the Races.
R. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [496]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of the Meeting of the First Race each day will be run at the advertised (12 o'clock) but that the subsequent Races will be run without reference to the times published in the beginning of the Race Book. There will, however, be the usual interval of fifteen minutes.

On the 4th day the First Race will be rung at 2.45 P.M. and the First Race run as soon thereafter as possible.

R. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course. [497]

RACE DAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be open for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY to SATURDAY, the 23rd to 26th instant inclusive, from 9 to 11 A.M.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1921. [498]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 23rd, THURSDAY, 24th, FRIDAY, 25th and SATURDAY, 26th inst. By Order of the Committee.
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 19th, 1921. [499]

INSURANCE OFFICES.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, from 11.45 A.M.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921. [490]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1921.

"D.A.J." extend a cordial invitation to all their friends to attend the forthcoming Race Meeting at their Private Stand.
No Cards are being issued. [499]

NOTICE.

MR. H. A. CASTRO hereby gives notice that on the 15th September, 1920, he severed all connection with the Firm of E. A. BEAUMONT & Co., late of Prince's Building, Hongkong, and started the Firm of H. A. CASTRO & Co. on 1st November, 1920, and that neither he nor the said Firm of H. A. CASTRO & Co. have any connection whatsoever with the late E. A. BEAUMONT & Co. and that Mr. E. A. BEAUMONT has no interest whatsoever in the Firm of H. A. CASTRO & Co.

H. A. CASTRO & CO.
H. A. CASTRO.
Dated Hongkong, the 21st day of February, 1921. [497]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on account of the year 1920 of EIGHTY CENTS (80 cents) per share is now payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 21st, 1921. [471]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 6% per Share.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1921, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 19th, to February 26th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [315]

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

ADVERTISER seeks a position of responsibility. Age 30, formerly chemist to the Federated Malay States (Kuala Lumpur) Government; Assistant in the S. A. Government (Capetown) Laboratory; and at present Analyst in the New Zealand Government Service. Possesses wide experience and training in Oils and fats; Fertilisers and foodstuffs; foods and drugs; Leather and Tanning; Paints and varnishes; Rubber and other Tropical Products; general technical organic and inorganic analysis; technical bacteriology; colloid and enzyme chemistry. Advertiser is especially interested in the Oils and Fats Industry.

Write—
"ANALYST,"
c/o Gordon and Goble Advertising Agency,
WELLINGTON, New Zealand. [442]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Messrs P. Q. AD. AE. AW. BF. BO.
BE. BV. BY.

WANTED.—London Firm of Importers and Exporters require the Services of a Manager for their Hongkong Office. Best references required. Prospects for a man of good standing, age 30 to 35, with suitable experience in Far East, and at home. Apply Box BY, c/o Daily Press Office. [17]

FOR SALE.—TWO DONKEYS with harness, Fochow Flower Pots, Plants and Garden Sundries. A NICOL, Quarry Bay. [18]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 15 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [184]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—
ROOM No. 1. [181]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak, or higher level, for summer months, would take servants if required, no child.
Reply to—
Box 309,
Care of Daily Press Office. [309]

WANTED.

A STRONG SEA LAUNCH (Towing Boat).
Reply with full particulars to—
Box No. 481,
Care of Daily Press Office. [481]

IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [397]

FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-neihung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL, BRITTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden Vacant Eastern.
Apply to—
Box No. 482,
Care of Daily Press Office. [482]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of repaving. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CURR HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of February, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th February to SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1921, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [463]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th MARCH, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [444]

INTIMATION

WHISKIES OF DISTINCTION

WATSON'S

E

A blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in Scotland—
mild and mellow.

OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

GILBEY'S

SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 616.

[1]

BIRTH.

PEACH.—At Shanghai, on February 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. PEACH, a daughter (still-born).

DEATH.

ARMED.—At Shanghai, on February 17th, Zohira, beloved wife of D. ARMED, in her 50th year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Rd. O. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1921.

FAMINE RELIEF CAMPAIGN.

A SPECIAL effort is being made this week throughout China, and also abroad, to raise funds for the relief of distress in the extensive areas in North China where millions of people are famishing for food. We have been receiving by every mail from the North during the past week or so bulletins issued by the International Famine Relief Committee reporting the progress of arrangements for what, in the American phraseology used by the Press agent of the Committee, is called "the great drive" for funds which began on the 30th inst. and continues till the end of the month. The great need for funds cannot be exaggerated. Famine has been prevailing for months past in wide areas of five provinces of Northern China. Sheer starvation has caused the death of thousands during the course of the present winter.

Between twenty and thirty millions of people are affected by the famine. Relief organisations, Chinese and foreign, are doing all they can to alleviate distress, and their activities are only restricted by lack of funds. Millions of dollars are needed and the nation-wide, or world-wide, campaign which the International Relief Committee has been endeavouring to organise is an effort fully warranted by the appalling extent of the distress caused by the famine.

The organisation of the effort being largely the work of missionaries—and especially American missionaries—they have naturally looked to the churches

throughout the country for help, and in the latest Press bulletin they unconsciously exaggerate the influence of the Churches in China when they say that "all China will observe February 20th, the opening day of the campaign, as a day of prayer and funds giving"; and again when they ask the American Minister to cable to President Wilson "telling him that the people of China wish America to observe the day of prayer with them, and to take cash collections at the same time." For those who know anything about "the people of China" these over-statements do much to weaken the force of the appeal. The "people of China" in these statements bear a striking resemblance to the tailors of Tooley Street, who on a famous occasion described themselves as "the people of England." The people of China may be solicitous for the cash collection as an expression of human sympathy, but it cannot be said of many of them that they are keenly solicitous for the prayers of America or any other country.

Very considerable sums have been already forthcoming from Great Britain, the United States, Japan and other countries, and it would be interesting to know how the total of foreign contributions compares with the total contributed by Chinese sympathisers in the home land. When appeals are made abroad there is a natural curiosity to know what the Chinese themselves are doing towards alleviating the distress in their own territory. We can certainly say, without knowing exactly the proportion that the foreign contributions, —large as they are—represent, as indeed they should do, but a small percentage of the total sum contributed to the Relief funds; and in the present campaign for funds it is on Chinese contributions that the Relief Committee must chiefly rely. An extensive machinery for the collection and depositing of funds has been organised; all the foreign banks in China, as well as the Bank of Communications, the Bank of China, and the Chinese Foreign Banking concerns having agreed to act as repositories of funds. The supreme supervising Committee is composed of Sir REGINALD GAMBLE (chairman), General FENG KWANG, Admiral THAI TING KAI, of the Customs Service, and Mr. H. PICARD DESTLAN of the Chinese Postal Administration. With a vast organisation such as the International Relief Committee has been able to institute, it may be confidently expected that the total collection will far exceed any sum which has ever been raised in the country before for a charitable purpose. But this must not deter anybody from subscribing to the limit of his or her capacity. Estimates of the sum required for anything like adequate relief of the distress caused by this unprecedented famine have ranged from seventy-five to two hundred millions of dollars. Nothing like the lowest of these estimates is likely to be obtained from an eight days' campaign, and the need for supporting these funds will not terminate with the end of the month. We do not know how the campaign is being assisted in Hongkong this week, apart from the special collections which were taken in the Churches last Sunday, but synchronising as the drive does with a race week, which is a gambling festival for thousands, a reminder of the awful misery which is so wide-spread in the North may serve to divert to good use some of the surplus cash which will be changing hands this week.

The British North Borneo Government has instituted a system of land sales by sealed tender.

Lady Alston, wife of the British Minister, Peking, was confined to bed with measles when the last mail left.

Rev. A. E. Greening, a passenger to China by the s.s. Kashmir, was put ashore at Aden suffering from a nervous breakdown. He was to be transferred to the next homeward bound P. & O. steamer.

The United States House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee has approved of a bill authorizing the federal incorporation of American Companies in China and exempting them from excess profits taxes.

Yesterday being Washington Day (the anniversary of George Washington's birthday), British and American ships in harbour dressed ship, and the British warships were flying the Stars and Stripes on the topmast. A salute was fired at noon.

The Warwick Comedy Co. are returning from the North next week and announce another short season at the Theatre Royal commencing on Tuesday, with Bernard Shaw's delightful comedy "Arms and the Man."

"Owing to the celebration of the reunion of the North and South" the International News Service (a Chinese agency in Peking) was suspended from the 11th till the 14th February. What has the Military Government of Canton to say about this?

Lady Baden Powell has appointed Lady Stubbs to be Division Commissioner of the Girl Guides for Hongkong. Lady Stubbs will be glad if those who are willing to assist in the organisation of the Girl Guide movement will communicate as soon as possible with Miss Rachel Irving (3, The Peak), who has been appointed by Lady Baden Powell to be Secretary for the Division.

Last week's health return shows six cases of small-pox (one being Australian, imported, and the rest Chinese), three of cerebro-spinal fever (all Chinese) and one each of diphtheria (Chinese), enteric (Chinese), outline and paratyphoid (Chinese) and paratyphoid fever (Portuguese). Two of the plague cases, as well as the diphtheria and enteric cases, were fatal. There were seven Chinese deaths from influenza. No case of an infectious disease has been reported in the Colony for the past two days.

On the occasion of the Boy Scouts' Rally held on the 8th January last, a cable as follows was sent home to Sir R. Baden Powell congratulating him on his recent promotion to a baronetcy by His Majesty the King:—"Hongkong Boy Scouts assembled in their First Rally send congratulations to Chief Scout." The following reply has now been received by postcard:—"R.M.S. Narkand en route for India. Thank you most sincerely for your very kind congratulations on our good fortune.—ROBERT BADEN POWELL."

Mr. C. H. Robertson, chief of the lecture department of the Y.M.C.A., who is now visiting Hongkong, delivered a very interesting lecture—which was interpreted in Cantonese to the large Chinese audience present—last night, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., on "Wireless Telephone and Telegraph." He gave a practical demonstration by means of a wireless set which he has with him, assisted by two wireless experts from the Navy. It was ascertained that the lecturer's wireless equipment enabled one to get in touch with Shanghai, Dally, Saigon, Penang and Vladivostok. Mr. Robertson is delivering a series of lectures in the Colony.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. C. S. GUBBAY.

CONVIVIAL GATHERING AT JEWISH CLUB.

There was a very convivial gathering, last night, at the Jewish Club where a dinner dance was given in honour of Mr. C. S. Gubbay, the Manager of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., who is shortly proceeding to Shanghai. Covers were laid for nearly eighty guests, amongst those present being Mr. R. S. Gubbay (Chairman), Sir Elihu Radcliffe, Captain Hector Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. Walter Joseph, Mr. E. Abraham and others.

The catering, which was done by the Hongkong Hotel, was excellent. Mr. D. Arakie, proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that never before, he believed, in the history of the local Jewish community, had there been such a gathering, both in point of number and of enthusiasm, which was evidence of the great esteem in which they all held Mr. C. S. Gubbay. Mr. Gubbay had earned their general respect not only by his work, but also by his sincerity. His sound judgment and unassuming character had gained him the universal respect of the local Jewish community and all those with whom he came in contact. They all wished him a long career of useful work and happiness.

Mr. R. A. Gubbay said that it gave him very great pleasure to preside that evening and to be asked to present on behalf of the community an address signed by all the members of the Jewish community together with a beautiful testimonial—a silver rose bowl suitably inscribed, which he hoped would be treasured as an heirloom. He hoped that it would not be long before Mr. C. S. Gubbay would be back with them in Hongkong, and thus further cement the friendship that had existed between them.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay, responding, said that words failed him to express to those present the deep sense of gratitude that he felt for the honour done him that night. It might have appeared ungracious of him to say so, but it would have afforded him greater satisfaction had his friends allowed him to accept the will for the deed. He said that in all sincerity he was not clouded yet, and he was yet able to view things in their proper perspective, otherwise he would be leaving the table bursting with conceit, and conceit was deadly to the soul. He did not think he needed a souvenir to bring his mind back to Hongkong. In the flesh he would be in Shanghai, but in spirit he would be in Hongkong, where he had spent the greater part of his life.

HISTORIC LONDON CONFERENCES:

ALLIES DIFFER REGARDING TURKISH TREATY

SINN FEIN PLOTS:

FINANCING CAMPAIGNS ABROAD

SEVERE SNOW-STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

ARCHBISHOP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HISTORIC LONDON CONFERENCE.

DRAMATIC ELEMENTS NOT WANTING.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The inauguration of the conferences in London which would affect the happiness, even the existence, of millions of people was singularly lacking in spectacular interest, the absence of big popular figures, like M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and M. Venizelos, probably accounting for the smallness of the crowd that awaited the arrival of the delegates. Nevertheless, dramatic elements were not wanting in the confrontations of rivals among the numerous statesmen, officials and experts crowding the hotels. For instance, the Kemalists, who declare that they will not recognise the Tewfikites, are staying at the Savoy, where the Tewfikites have also been accommodated. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALLIES.

Though the conference, yesterday afternoon, was in the nature merely of preliminary examinations, the suddenness of its opening betokened differences between Great Britain on the one side and France and Italy on the other, for the British had planned that the Conference with the Greeks and the Turks should open to-day after a frank talk, yesterday, between the British, the French, and the Italian delegates for the purpose of eliciting any concrete French and Italian proposals. The position now is that the Allies await the Turkish and the Greek views, before examining their own differences.

It is known that Great Britain favours the maintenance of the Turkish Treaty, and Italy and France desire its revision—the former because it is resentful of Greece's gains, and the latter, *inter alia*, because it desires to escape commitments in Cilicia by arrangement with the Kemalists.

Signor Storza, General Gouraud and other French military experts were, therefore, the chief catechists of the Greeks yesterday, while the British and the Japanese military experts were silent, though Mr. Lloyd George, also, exhaustively questioned M. Calogeropoulos regarding the morale and effectiveness of the Greek Army. The British and the French military experts disagree on the subject of the Kemalists' strength, the former disbelieving Kemal's grandiose pretensions and the latter holding the opinion that the Kemalists are formidable opponents.

The decision taken yesterday morning as regards Upper Silesia marked a welcome compromise between the conflicting British and French views. It finally disposes of the rumours that the Allies bribed Germany to meet reparations claims by indefinitely postponing the plebiscite, while France's assent to out-voters, who are mostly Germans, voting the same day as residents was counter-balanced by Great Britain's undertaking to send troops to prevent disturbances, which the French feared.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISCUSSIONS ON OPENING DAY.

LONDON, February 21st. A communiqué states that the British, French, Italian and Japanese delegates to the London Conference held a preliminary meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George to consider questions of procedure, and subsequently discussed arrangements for out-voters at the forthcoming plebiscite in Upper Silesia. They decided that both residents and out-voters should vote on the same day. The communiqué noted that the British Government had undertaken to place four battalions of troops at the disposal of the High Commissioner for this plebiscite.

FIRST SESSION.

LONDON, February 21st.

The historic London Conference opened this afternoon at St. James' Palace. The Japanese Ambassador attended. The military advisers were the first to arrive and were followed by eight Greeks, followed by a car load of British military officials, Lord Curzon and Count Storza, later Mr. Lloyd George and lastly, M. Briand and the delegates and military officials.

GREEK VIEWS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The opening meeting of the Conference heard M. Calogeropoulos, setting forth the Greek standpoint, urging the maintenance of the Turkish Treaty and appealing for the removal of the Allied embargo, which was preventing Greece from obtaining money abroad. Then Greece would be prepared to clear out the Kemalists.

A technical discussion followed regarding Asia Minor and Cilicia, in which M. Calogeropoulos and General Gouraud participated.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER'S DENIAL.

PARIS, February 21st.

The War Minister has formally denied the report of military preparations, saying that all rumours on the subject were unfounded.

The reported intention of the United States to withdraw troops from the Rhineland remains unconfirmed. *—Havas.*

THE ANGORA DELEGATION.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Angora delegation has arrived in London.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT.

PARIS, February 21st.

The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations opened to-day. It was decided to invite Germany, Hungary and Ecuador to send delegates to the Communications and Transit Conference at Barcelona on March 10th. In the forenoon of the agenda are eleven amendments to the Covenant, principally amplifying, except Canada's proposal to suppress Clause 10.

GERMANY'S COLLAPSE.

FRENCH SCHEME OF MEMORIAL PYRAMIDS.

PARIS, February 21st.

A scheme is shaping for the erection of a chain of pyramids across North France where the German advance in the spring of 1918 was stopped, each inscribed "Here was arrested the carnage of the barbarians." General Fain is determining the number and position of the pyramids.

FRANCO-POLISH AGREEMENT

TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

PARIS, February 21st.

The terms of the Franco-Polish Agreement, signed on Saturday, have been officially announced. The four clauses provide for co-operation on questions of foreign policy in the spirit of the Peace Treaties and in conformity with the League of Nations Covenant, mutual support in economic matters and joint action in defence of territories if either is unprovokedly attacked.

GEORGIA IN DISTRESS.

TIFLIS THREATENED BY SOVIETS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21st.

News from Georgia is scanty, but it is known that Soviet troops are within eight miles of Tiflis, telegraphic communication with which is interrupted. The Georgian Legation denies reports of the fall of the town. The first battalion of Georgian refugees has arrived on the British cruiser *Cardiff*. Rear Admiral Tyrwhitt is standing by at Batum.

LATEST SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT.

THE PERFECT SCALE.

STOCKHOLM, February 21st.

Oxford University has ordered a new instrument evolved by Professor and Stockholm, Professors at the Gothenburg and Stockholm Universities, respectively. The instrument, which is called a micro-scale, weighs three-millionths of a milligram.

LATEST CABLES.

SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF CAPTURED DOCUMENT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Newspapers give prominence to the captured Sinn Fein document read by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons, yesterday, dealing with the appropriation of £30,000 for "operations abroad" and outlining a scheme for the wholesale destruction of property in England and Scotland and the encouragement of looting by mobs. The documents found in the raid on the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army on February 21st show that the intention was not only to persist in a campaign of incendiarism but to destroy blast furnaces, possibly coal mines, damage telegraphs and telephones, and wreck trains and tramway cars.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Irish policy of the Government was debated in the House of Commons on an amendment to the Address, moved by Capt. W. Wedgwood Benn, declaring that the policy of the Executive in Ireland had failed to repress outrages, had involved the Crown forces in a competition of crime, had given the military authorities unrestricted discretion in the definition of punishments and had frustrated the prospect of the agreed Home Rule settlement.

Captain Wedgwood Benn declared that the Army in Ireland was costing £1,500,000 monthly, while the claims for damages to last October amounted to a further £5,000,000.

He declared that the Government had alienated moderate opinion in America and France and if it persisted in its policy it threatened Empire reversion. He read evidence in support of his charges that Government agents were guilty of looting, using hostages as fire screens and systematic terrorism, arson and murder. He demanded answers by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood, whom he charged with responsibility.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said the Irish clergy were belatedly facing the real issue, which was mainly indiscriminate and callous murders of Crown forces and law-abiding citizens. He quoted denunciations of murders by Prelates, pointing out that the Opposition did not emphasise this vital issue. As regards opinion abroad, Sir Hamar Greenwood said the Government's information showed that it was realised that the Government was standing for civilisation in Ireland. He denounced the official Liberal propaganda in a circularising France with a chart of reprisals beaming their own country—(Cheers)—and destroyed the Government's allegations that the soldiers and police outraged women for which no scrap of evidence would be produced. As regards the details, which Capt. Benn quoted, they would be abominable if true, but he hoped to show that steps would be taken to ensure punishment if offences occurred.

Sir Hamar Greenwood emphasised the prosperity of Ireland since 1914. He said the Sinn Fein conspiracy was carried on by a minority of young men in the hope of intimidating the British people, in which it was encouraged by Labour, the Direct Actionists and the Opposition. The Crown forces in Ireland were most severely disciplined. Men suspected of drinking or discourtesy to the population were dismissed. He contended that the present troubles were attributable to Mr. Asquith's careless régime, as the extremists mistook goodwill for weakness. He appealed to the House of Commons to present a united front; that the murders would cease. He hoped to go and welcome a vigorous partner of the Commonwealth when the Ulster Parliament opened in June and hoped the same procedure would take place in the case of the Southern Parliament.

Lord Robert Cecil endeavoured to refute Sir Hamar Greenwood's assertions and described the Government's policy as a complete failure. Murders and atrocities were increasing. Had the Cork Commission of Inquiry like the Hunter Commission would have been left instituted, and no stone would be left unturned. Lord Robert Cecil advised the Government to throw aside all concealments and appoint a Commission, comprising a Judge, a General and an M.P. to make a searching enquiry.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPIRITED REPLY.

Mr. Asquith replied spiritedly to Sir Hamar Greenwood's implications that he (Mr. Asquith) encouraged Sinn Fein. He pointed out that he had continually deprecated the crimes, but had most strongly denounced the Government's exaggerated imitation of the Irish and a complete truce binding both sides. Winding up the debate Mr. Bonar Law expressed the opinion that the Government would either have to surrender to the campaign of crime or prove its power to put down crime.

The amendment was rejected by 227 to 68 and the Address adopted.

LATEST CABLES.

M. C. O. TOUR.

MATCH AGAINST NEW SOUTH WALES ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, February 21st.

The match between the Marylebone Cricket Club and New South Wales ended in a draw. The Marylebone first innings showed 47 runs, Hendren making 102. Makepeace 73, Fender 60 and Rhodes 50. New South Wales, in their first innings, made 447 runs, Macartney contributing 130, Taylor an unfinished 105, Gregory 52, Andrews 54 and Punch 58. Douglas took 7 wickets for 98 runs.

DISASTROUS STORM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

BUSINESS AND TRAFFIC STOPPED.

ST. JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND), February 22nd.

A blizzard is sweeping the Atlantic seaboard. The worst snow-storm in Newfoundland this winter has been reported. Train and steamer services are suspended and business is practically at a standstill. A fire, due to the use of candles, owing to the collapse of the electric system, destroyed the residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop who, with nine priests and the domestic staff, had a narrow escape.

EARLIER CABLES.

SNOWSTORM IN AMERICA.

CATERPILLAR TRACTORS USED TO PUSH SNOWPLOUGHS.

NEW YORK, February 21st.

The severest snow-storm for years is reported, drifts blowing from six to ten feet deep in many places. Trains are delayed for hours. Half a dozen deaths are reported. Sixteen thousand men are employed on snow shovelling. New caterpillar tractors, being used for the first time to push snowploughs, efficiently cleared the principal thoroughfares.

SUPPLEMENT ESTIMATES.

DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, February 21st.

A supplementary estimate of £9,352,000, for the year ending March 31st, for the Civil Services and Revenue Department includes the following additional expenditures:—£250,000 for the Colonial Office, of which £195,000 is for Overseas Settlement; £50,000 for Stamp Duty payable in the United Kingdom on the indenture of conveyance for the property of the Pacific Phosphate Company in the Nauru Ocean Islands to the Board of Commissioners; £150,000 for the oil exploration of Papua; £1,418,000 for Irish Constabulary; £31,000 for prisons in Ireland; £122,000 for contributions towards the Government's contributions towards fighting typhus in Poland; £1,000,000 in unemployment grants to local authorities; £2,072,000 for the Post Office, of which £270,000 is for the purchase of the Trans-Atlantic cable.

NEW COAL CRISIS.

WAGES BASIS IN QUESTION.

LONDON, February 21st.

A fresh crisis in the coal trade will be considered by delegates at miners' conferences in London to-morrow and Thursday, serious differences having arisen as regards the proposed new wages basis. Probably the Government will be urged not to abandon control of the industry until the owners and miners have reached a wages agreement. Meanwhile the Executive of the Miners' Federation to-day discussed the closing down of collieries as a result of the slump in export trade and the action of owners in serving a fortnight's notice to the mine workers to terminate existing contracts. The Federation alleges that the owners are trying to evade payment of the three shillings daily war wage.

FAILURE OF NEW YORK STOCKBROKERS.

UNAUTHORISED SPECULATION BY EMPLOYEES.

NEW YORK, February 21st.

The failure is announced of the stockbrokers, Messrs. Herrick and Bennett. The firm attributes its suspension to heavy and unauthorised speculation by certain employees, also to the failure of favoured customers to cover margin of calls.

BELGIUM'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

PAYMENT IN GERMAN BONDS.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

It is learned at the State Department that President Wilson is expected to recommend to Congress before March 3rd that the United States be authorised to accept German bonds to be applied against Belgium's debt to the United States in accordance with the understanding reached at the Peace Conference whereby Britain, France and the United States agreed to accept German bonds in lieu of the Belgian obligations.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

PROPORTIONATE TO REDUCED COST OF LIVING.

LONDON, February 21st.

It is understood that the Textile Industrial Council at Bradford is immediately proceeding to notify a reduction of wages for the whole textile industry, proportionately to the recent reduction in the cost of living.

PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

VISCONTI CURZON CRITICISES EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked for an estimate of the annual cost of Britain's mandates in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill replied that, as the responsibility and expenditure for both were about to be transferred to the Colonial Office, it was impossible for him to state the cost until he had scrutinised the existing estimates and consulted the local authorities. He had to attend conferences with Sir Percy Cox, General Fildes and other officials of Mesopotamia and Arabia in Egypt and Palestine early in March, and he hoped to be able to make in the House of Commons a statement of the whole position after the Easter adjournment, when the Colonial Office would doubtless assume account for the mandated Middle East territories. The House of Commons was at present unable to obtain a clear idea of the cost of these places and it was high time that one such estimate was submitted to the authority of an individual Minister for open criticism of the Commons.

Viscount Curzon declared that this was tantamount to giving Mr. Churchill a blank cheque for Mesopotamia.

Mr. Bonar Law denied this. Viscount Curzon asked whether the Treaties empowered any country to abandon its mandate.

Mr. Bonar Law replied in the negative, but said that if any country refused to exercise its mandate there must obviously be means of dealing with the matter.

REPARATIONS BILL.

ESTIMATES OF GERMAN INDEBTEDNESS.

LONDON, February 21st.

Paris telegrams state that the first estimates of the sums which Germany owes the Allies for reparation have been forwarded to the German Government by the Reparations Commission.

According to the newspapers, the estimates include the following claims: Great Britain (excluding the Dominions) £2,500,000,000 for damages to property and persons, and 7,500,000,000 francs (paper) as allowance to soldiers' families; France, £18,542,000,000 francs (paper); Italy, £13,000,000,000 francs (paper) for property, 38,000,000,000 francs (paper) for damage to persons and pensions; Belgium, £128,000,000 for shipping losses; Belgium, 34,000,000,000 francs for damage to property and 9,500,000,000 francs for damages to persons and pensions; Japan, 700,000,000 yen.

NEW REGIME IN UNITED STATES.

MR. HARDING'S SELECTION OF OFFICIAL COLLEAGUES.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

It is announced that Mr. Henry Fletcher, nominated yesterday as probable U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, will become Mr. Harding's Assistant Secretary of State. A message from St. Augustine says that Mr. Harding has announced that Mr. Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio (I Mr. Harry K. Daugherty, of Pennsylvania), will be Attorney General.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.

LONDON, February 21st.

In a paper on the advance of medical education in China before the Royal Society of Medicine, before a large attendance of medical men, Dr. Harold Balm, declared that in some respects China was ahead of Britain in medical education. The fact that the Chinese Pharmacopoeia, compiled nearly seven centuries ago, contained a number of drugs now universally used.

Sir Donald MacAlister stated that the progress of China was remarkable and only limited by the support which the Western world was willing to accord. The meeting passed a resolution sympathising with the Chinese Government's efforts in developing modern medicine and offering every assistance to promote the advance of medical science in China.

NEW BOOK ABOUT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The book "One Hundred Years of Singapore" has been published by Mr. John Murray.

NEW BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DIRECTORS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

It is announced that six new directors have been elected to the Board of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, including M. Emile Ocler, ex-Minister, M. Kahn, ex-French Plenipotentiary in the Far East, and M. Bourcier St. Chaffray, manager of the Societe Francaise Distilleries, Indo-Chine.

BERLIN THEIVES ROB JAPANESE POLICE EXPERT.

BERLIN, February 22nd.

Mr. Zukernari Jokomari, ex-Japanese Minister of Police, who recently arrived on an official mission to investigate the Berlin police methods of detective work, has been robbed. Thieves raided the hotel room while Mr. Jokomari and high German police officials were visiting. Criminal hawthorn and the visitor's pass-book, notes and a watch were taken. Voluminous reports have been drawn up by Mr. Jokomari praising the Berlin methods and describing the precautions against hotel thefts.

INTERPORT GOLF. THE FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION PROPOSAL.

The N.C. Daily News of the 15th inst.

has the following notes on this subject:—The interport golf-match with Hongkong has already been dealt with fairly fully, and it is unnecessary to amplify the case. But the gathering at Hongkong had an importance quite apart from the match and has meant that the initial steps towards the formation of a golfing association either for China or for the whole of the Far East have probably been taken. The presence in Hongkong of Mr. R. G. Macdonald, captain of the Shanghai Golf Club, was invaluable on this account, for it enabled him to put before the Hongkong golfers his ideas of the utility of such an association. He has had this proposal in hand for some time, but by making it public first in Hongkong he has probably been successful in securing a large audience than would be the case had it been propounded, say, at a club meeting.

To illustrate one aspect of Far Eastern golf in regard to which an association would be of the greatest value, it is only necessary to recall what is happening in Shanghai. To the newly arrived golfer Shanghai must be a thoroughly disconcerting place. Before he can obtain the privilege of playing at Kiangwan or Hungjiao, anything from six months to a couple of years must elapse, so great is the number of applicants, and as matters stand at present, and until we add to the number of our golf courses nothing can be done to ameliorate the lot of the man out East for the first time. There is, however, another class to whom it is desirable to legislate, this comprising the men who are residents of some few years' standing in Shanghai for the first time. They may have been ever so long in the East, and possibly may belong to half a dozen golf clubs in different parts, but if they wish to play in Shanghai they must first go on the waiting list. For the men in the banks and shipping offices especially this is a hardship, and it is unfair to treat them on the same lines as griffins.

If this golfing association is formed, it is hoped to come to some arrangement between the member clubs for reciprocity of treatment. It would act thus. A member of the Hongkong Golf Club transferred to Shanghai would go up for ballot in the usual way, but once balloted, he would receive the full privileges without having to go on the waiting list. Providing the association can be made sufficiently large and the clubs agree to this suggestion, it should mean the removal of much possible hardship. For the new man, no matter how fine a golfer, it seems at present impossible to legislate. Suggestions there have been from time to time that men with a sufficiently low handicap be excused the waiting list, but objections thereto are too many and too strong.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

It may be remembered that some time ago the suggestion was put forward by the Shanghai Golf Club to hold either a Shanghai championship or one for North China at Kiangwan, the time proposed being the week prior to the spring race meeting. There seems every reason why this proposal should be carried through, but at the same time another very attractive scheme has been mooted in connexion with the golfing association. Hongkong suggests itself as a suitable place, geographically speaking, to be considered the centre of Far Eastern golf, and under the auspices of the association it might be possible to bring together players from a wide area to meet in competition there. There seems nothing to prevent representatives being present from places as far apart as Japan and the Straits, and in these circumstances a real championship for the Far East could be set afoot. Not only so but the gathering might be made the occasion of all manner of interport matches.

While on this subject it is permissible to make a note on how few people in the East yet make their holidays purely golfing-ones. From one point of view it is satisfactory that they do not, for to this must be attributed the fact that the golf widow is a type practically unknown here, but there is, nevertheless, the circumstance that there is great inclination to include an interport fixture as being part and parcel of annual holidays. Perhaps it is too hard work.

Another point may be mentioned in connexion with interport matches. We understand that at Hongkong some informal discussion took place as to the conditions of the present competition. As matters stand the best three scores, medal play, count, and the lines on which the discussion proceeded was whether match play could not be substituted for it, say all five members of the team to count, and in the event of a tie between players to continue play until the first hole won should decide it. The basis of the talk—it was little more—was that in most cases medal play is unsuited to the genius of the amateur.

SHANGHAI'S LOSS HONGKONG'S GAIN.

Local golf, says the N.C. Daily News, will be weakened by the departure to-day (15th inst.) of C. A. Stewart for Hongkong. His stay in Shanghai has been comparatively short, but during that time he has appeared to advantage in the Golf Club championship. He qualified with comparative ease, but thereafter against an experienced player of the calibre of Marr Johnson he failed to make headway. His departure just now is from his own point of view distinctly unlucky. He is in the final of the Singles Tournament of the Golf Club and for the past fortnight has been waiting for the other semi-finalists to play off. C. E. M. Thomson is one of them, the other being J. B. Ferrier, but owing to the latter's visit to Hongkong he has been unable to bring the Club-it has not been possible to bring the competition up to date. In the circumstances the winner of the Ferrier-Thomson match will apparently carry off the prize.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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EDGAR WARWICK

announces a short return season of the popular

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

TUESDAY, March 1st.	Bernard Shaw's Delightful Comedy "ARMS AND THE MAN"
WEDNESDAY, March 2nd.	N. & J. Thorpe-Mayne's Mystery Play "THE LAST ACT"
THURSDAY, March 3rd.	Hubert Henry Davies's Witty Comedy "CAPTAIN DREW"
FRIDAY, March 4th.	H. V. Emson's Delightful Comedy of Youth "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
SATURDAY, March 5th.	By General Request "BROWN SUGAR"

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

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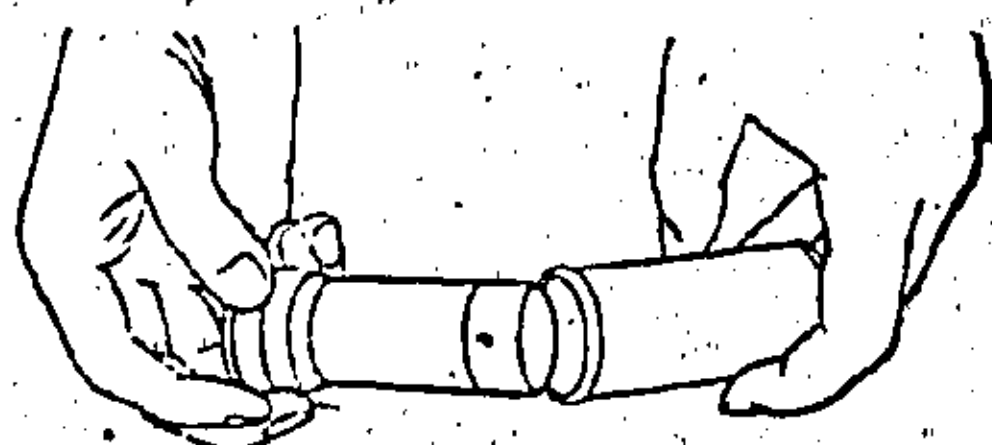
That tired, lazy feeling, biliousness and dizziness
may be overcome if a teaspoonful of**SAL HEPATICA**

is taken every morning upon arising.

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Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick

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The rich, lasting lather of
Williams' Shaving Stick will
quickly win you to its daily
use.The velvety coolness it imparts to the
face, combined with its delicate frag-
rance makes shaving a real pleasure.The Holder Top features an added
convenience. Holder can be reloaded
at less cost than complete stick.At all Chemists
and Bazaars.

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HORLICK'S Malted Milk

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Science affords its superiority. Experience confirms.
Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and
conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Nerve. Refreshing
and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Read the following list of the best of the world's milk.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
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HORLICK'S is made and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often sours.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates rapidly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread,
cakes, custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.
Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk

LONDON, ENGLAND, 1876

"DANGER YEARS" OF
MARRIAGE.GERMAN VIEW OF UNSATISFACTORY
HUSBANDS.J. C. Segrue writing to a home paper
from Berlin says:—"Marriage statisticians and divorce law
reformers here are much interested in the
results of an investigation into the extent
and causes of divorce among the popula-
tion of Berlin, just completed by Professor
H. Silbergleit, of the Municipal Statistics
Department.

Woman—or at least the German
woman—is shown by the professor
to be more moral than man, and
ready to bear the burdens of matri-
mony rather than to seek relief from
them in the divorce court. Husbands
(he shows) are more criminal than wives,
less devoted to duty, more given to drink,
more irritable; ready to end an argu-
ment by a blow. Whereas it is true that
forty-three wives during the period which
the professor reviews were divorced be-
cause they were "inefficient housekeep-
ers," no fewer than ninety men were
divorced by their wives because they were
"work shy." The strain of the war has
told more on the nerves of women in
Germany than on those of men, and as a
consequence the number of husbands who
obtained divorces because of their wives'
mental breakdown has been surprisingly great.

The statistics the professor accumulated
prove clericalism—from the standpoint of
permanence of marriage—to be the most
satisfactory, and "business men" the
least satisfactory husbands. Lawyers,
army and naval officers, professors and
teachers come after the clergy in the order
named; authors and journalists are shown
to be unsatisfactory; artists quite hope-
less as husbands. Among manual workers
gardeners give their wives the least cause,
and cobblers the most cause, for the in-
stitution of divorce proceedings.

The second lustrum in married life—
that beginning with the sixth and ending in
the tenth year—is the most dangerous.
The largest proportion of unhappy mar-
riages in Berlin at least break down dur-
ing that period. The professor shows that
once this perilous period—which Pinero
called "mid-channel"—is past, the chances
of reaching port safely at once improve.
Neither disparagement in ages, length of
marriages, nor the number of children
would seem to afford any reliable safe-
guard against divorce.

HOTEL SWINDLERS.

A GROWING EVIL IN LONDON.

There have been many cases recently,
says a London journal, in which London
hotels have been victimized by people
who take rooms and then unobtrusively
depart without paying for them.

The usual method is for the man or
woman to enter the hotel with some kind
of suit-case or portmanteau, and demand a
room. No deposit is charged to those
who bring luggage with them, and it is
not easy for the management to discrimi-
nate as to the quantity of luggage that a
guest should carry about with him. The
guest, therefore, obtains his room, and
makes himself at home until the time
approaches for him to pay his bill.

In most hotels it is the custom to pre-
sent a bill every week—if the guest has
not left before. The result is that the
non-paying guest usually only stays for
six days. On the sixth day he goes out
for a stroll, and is never heard of again.
He leaves behind him an ancient port-
manteau or suit-case and address. The
manager appropriates the one and com-
municates with the other. In nearly
every case he confirms what he has
guessed already—that the address in the
hotel register is imaginary. The luggage
seldom contains anything of value. Such
relics as there are, are placed together,
with a record of their history, and, after a
suitable interval, an advertisement is
inserted in the Press giving notice that
the proprietors "Will sell by auction to
defray expenses the bags and packages
and their contents left behind at the X
hotel by the following persons (reported
as having left their last known address),
unless the said goods are removed by
them in the meantime and the amounts
owing to the management paid." The
goods are not often applied for, and they
are then put up to auction. The average
amount obtained does not go far to com-
pensate the management for the cost of
providing an extravagant person with
food and lodging for nearly a week.

The war has done a good deal to in-
crease this nuisance. Many people lived
in comparative and unaccustomed luxury
during the war, and still wish to live
luxuriously at the expense of others. The
method that has been described is one
way of doing so. The swindle is being
so much used at present that some hotels
are seriously thinking of charging a de-
posit for every person, whether he brings
luggage or not.

TWO WIVES FOR FARMERS.

A startling suggestion for ameliorating
the hard lot of American farmers has been
made by Mr. George Smith, a Colorado
farmer who, in hopes of solving the prob-
lem of the shortage of domestic farm
labour, proposed to the Governor of
Colorado that farmers should be allowed
to marry two wives.

"I am certain farmers can't get any
help unless it is born and raised on the
farm."

"Let City-dwellers have one wife and
farmers two, then the farmer could raise
boys to work his farm and not have to
hire help at high wages. Then he could
sell crops more cheaply to the City-
dwellers. You would be a better man
than Lincoln if you could persuade the
United States to let every farmer have
two wives."

For Eyes Like These

Large and Shining, Velvet
Lids, Thick Long Lashes

With your eyes with the new cham-
ber, LAVOLHO, and your friends will
say you are beautiful.

LAVOLHO

the discoverer of a new method of
specializing a pure, colorless and
gentle substance to the delicate structure
of the eye.

(LAVOLHO complete with glasses, at
all chemists and druggists, etc.)
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Don't worry
in here!

A Welcome Visitor

at any
time in
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

KEATING'S

APIOLINE



LADIES' PILLS

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and other irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities, and imported to
France, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 1, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole agents in Hongkong.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

For all ailments of the throat, nose,
and ears. It is the most effective
remedy ever discovered. It is sold
in all the principal cities of the world.
Sole agents in Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTRE.

Hongkong Observatory, February 22nd

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.13	30.14	30.13
Temperature	65	66	60
Humidity	35	70	60
Wind Direction	ESE	East	East
Force	5	3	4
Weather	b.	b.	c.
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st. 65
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd. 65

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill
is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.,
except on Saturdays when it is dropped
at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays
and Holidays when it is dropped at 10
a.m. only.

The Ball is hoisted half past 5 at the 5th
minute and full past 5 at the 57th minute.
Should the ball fail to drop at the correct
time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past
the hour and the ordinary routine repeated
at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order, the
above routine will be carried out with the
flag "Z" on the Signal Mast.

Time Signals are also given at night
by means of three white lamps, mounted
vertically on the Observatory wireless mast.
From 8.50.0 to 9.00.0 p.m. the lamps are
extinguished momentarily at the even
seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th,
52nd, and 64th of each minute.
The hours later to Hongkong Standard
Time (5 hours East of Greenwich).

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals

Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.

Y8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER			
Osusani (Nikko) — Lakeide Hotel Kamakura — Kashin Hotel Karisawa — Mikasa Hotel Kobe — Oriental Hotel Tsu Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Matsushima — Park Hotel Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel Miyashita — Yajima Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Kanya Hotel Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Sanoosaka — Sanyo Hotel	Shiratsuka — Daitokuwa Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tsuriki Seiyoken Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)			
Taihoku —Taiwan Railway Hotel			
IN CHOSSEN		IN MANCHURIA	
Keio (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Shingaihu — Shingaihu Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Ryoken (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel	

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or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau Government
Railways, Tokyo.

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The Car for the Owner-Driver.
The most reliable and ever-
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that is the opinion of Owner-
Drivers all over the world.

2 and 4-Seaters supplied.

Standard Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing about End of March.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
PTUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading.
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Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

Regular Services between
For **JAVA.**
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 12th March.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 24th March.
For **JAPAN.**
S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about 8th March.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai
& Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.
TOYAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 8th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KLEIST ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.
RADO MARU ... Friday, 1st Apr., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MTO MARU ... Middle of March.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.
TAMBA MARU ... Middle of March.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.
AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.
KANAGAWA MARU (sailing from Singapore) ... Friday, 4th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Feb.
BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.
TOYOOKA MARU ... Saturday, 5th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TOTTOI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd February.

SADO MARU ... Thursday, 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Saturday, 26th February.

MUROHAN MARU ... Sunday, 27th February.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

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CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CALCUTTA.**INAUGURATION OF NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.****THE DUKE ON THE LEGISLATURE'S DUTIES.**

CALCUTTA, February 1st.
The Bengal Legislative Council which

was formally inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught this morning has been accommodated in the Town Hall, the whole of the first floor of that building having been given up for that purpose. The whole assembly stood as His Royal Highness arrived at the Chamber and made their salutations. Lord Ronaldshay was seated on the Duke's right and Sir Shams-ul-Huda on his left while the staffs took up their position at the back of the dais. The Duke having taken his seat on the Throne, in front of which, below the dais, macebearers were stationed, Lord Ronaldshay in a powerful speech requested the Duke to inaugurate the Council. The Duke, who stood to deliver his address, then requested the members of the Council to remain seated, then replied, and when His Royal Highness resumed his seat, amid applause, the President of the Council in a short speech thanked the Duke and requested him to convey to the King-Emperor an expression of the loyalty and devotion of the people of Bengal. A procession was then formed, headed by the Governor's Staff and, followed by the Duke's Staff, the President, the Governor and the Duke, left the Chamber. A short drive in state from Government House to the Town Hall was watched by large crowds and the Duke was warmly cheered.

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness said: Though more directly acquainted, during my past sojourn in India, with a Presidency with which you maintain a healthy and generous rivalry, I should be the last to deny the eminence of Bengal among the Provinces of the Indian Empire, or the unique connexion of Calcutta with the developments which have marked the long and momentous association between the United Kingdom and this country. It is that eminence and this connexion which will direct upon the deliberations of your Council the anxious gaze of all, who like myself, cherish great expectations of the era which is dawning upon the Indian Empire; anxious, I say, because the task imposed on you and the sister legislatures, which are coming simultaneously into being, is a task of no ordinary complexion. You have to take at once, a heavy and responsible share for a skilled and highly technical administration in one area, the administrative field. Your responsibility will be close for within it the policy and conduct of the actual executive will repose on the shoulders of Ministers drawn from your ranks, and it will be for you to advise support and, where necessary, criticism, and control them in their course. But while thus engaged on the one hand, on the other you will ever have to bear in mind the people in whose name you act, and to remember that the progress of the country must remain imperfect so long as it is unable to follow your work with intelligence. The training and expansion of the electorate will be just as much your duty as the conduct and direction of the administration. All these varied parts you will have to play with a sobriety of language, a sanity of judgment, an impartiality of decision, a freedom from passion and prejudice, which will not only satisfy the critics of the new constitution, but will justify a jury of the British Parliament ten years hence, to enlarge the scope of your administrative activities. In this labyrinth of cares and labours what clue can I suggest for your guidance? To my mind, as I am sure to yours, there is only one—that your sole thought should always be the betterment of your countrymen, and not of any class or section. But of all the tests by which political assemblies are judged all the world over it is not ingenuity of dialectic or mere political craftsmanship but the good government of the people and the progress of the country. In that respect your programme is heavy indeed. There are at least three vast problems with which you will at once come to grips. They are within the sphere of Ministers and are of special prominence in Bengal. One is the intense popular demand for education and the provision in response thereto of a type of education which will fit the rising generation to be good citizens. The second, in reality complementary to the first, is the creation of industrial opportunities and an industrial spirit to relieve the tremendous pressure on the land, and the economic evils which must result. The third is a higher standard of health and vitality particularly among the inhabitants of poor, wide malarian tracts. In the field of material progress there could be few problems of more surpassing difficulty than these three. There could also be a few more costly, and this consideration is a special anxiety to you in Bengal where, I understand, the public revenues are circumscribed and somewhat inelastic. The solution of these questions and their finance will call for equally heroic treatment. In the happiest progress of India, the Bengali race has ever been in the van, its leaders, endowed with oratory and brilliance of intellect, have inspired the cause of reform in the sphere of literature, philosophy, science and arts; its gifts have been strikingly displayed in the realms of jurisprudence and public life; its sons have been conspicuous figures. Associated in Council with the leaders of Bengal will be the European fellow citizens, official and non-official, to whose peculiar genius the India of to-day owes both its system of orderly administration and its great commercial and industrial connections with the world at large. In this combination I see grounds for the highest expectations.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOWTHER CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 17th February.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Feb. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 4th March, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 17th, 1921. [455]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BENARTY" CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th March, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Feb., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, February 21st, 1921. [463]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHMIR" Arrived Hongkong, on Feb. 21st, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, February 21st, 1921. [464]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ALPINE"

Arrived Hongkong, on Feb. 21st, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Persian Gulf ex S.A. B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, February 21st, 1921. [465]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSANDA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd Feb. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 23rd Feb. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 80 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, February 21st, 1921. [466]

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

TIENTSIN ... "CHONGSHING" Wed. 23rd Feb. Noon.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW HANGKANG ... Fri. 25th Feb. D Light
S'FORE PT. SWET' HAM, PANG & CALTA "FOOKSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. Noon.
MANILA ... "YUBENSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. 3 o'm
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Sat. 26th Feb. D Light
SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Sat. 26th Feb. D Light
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TEOPAO" ... Sat. 26th Feb. 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI ... "CHOYSANG" ... Tues. 1st Mar. D Light

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choofoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, Feb. 25th, Noon, for SINGAPORE, PORT SWET, TENHAM, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 216.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENAPP"	...	25th Feb.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	10th Mar.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	25th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M/V. "GLENARA"	about 27th Feb.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	11th Mar.	Do. Do.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 sub. 5 ex 23, and 2996.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.O. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Kankosky

2844, 2993.

**KAWAKISEN KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWAKISEN STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKISEN

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARATA ARAI

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWAKISEN KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, Bunko, Koto.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

February 21st.
St. Albans, British str., 4,110 tons, Capt. G. L. Smith, from Melbourne, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.
Yuen Sang, British str., 1,123 tons, Capt. J. McInish, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

February 22nd.
Cheong Shing, British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. Van Cortlandt, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Halvard, Norwegian str., 1,094 tons, Capt. Johansen, from Bangkok, with rice.—Kim Tye Loong.

Hoihow, British str., 806 tons, Capt. Lovegrove, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Ichang, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. T. Yasakawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Ning Chow, British str., 5,337 tons, Capt. W. A. Dawson, from New York, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Providence, Norwegian str., 693 tons, Capt. Johansen, from Canton.—K. Larsen.
Takamatsu Maru, Japanese str., 1,117 tons, Capt. G. Takano, from Miki, with coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tottori Maru, Japanese str., 3,710 tons, Capt. Ito, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Seachuen, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. Benson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sunning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. Wavell, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

February 22nd.
Altai Maru, for New York.
Benary, for Nagasaki.
Childer, for Sourabaya.
Evadour, for San Francisco.
Glenaida, for Kobe.
Hainan, for Foochow.
Hainan, for Haiphong.
Hoihow, for Canton.

Hokkaido, for K. C. Wan.
Ichang, for Shanghai.
Ichang Maru, for Hongkong.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Ningchow, for Yokohama.
Ningpo, for Ningpo.

Providence, for Dairen.
Sunning, for Canton.
Seachuen, for Canton.
Tewer, for Seattle.
Titan, for Shanghai.

Tsushima, for San Francisco.
Tsimanook, for Shanghai.
Tsimanook Maru, for Keelung.
Tungler, for Foochow.
Utsunomiya Maru No. 16, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
Per s.s. St. Albans, from Australia and Manila, for Hongkong:—Mr. A. Fenwick, Lieut. McDonald, Miss F. Calvert, Miss G. Calvert, Mr. Molloy, Dr. and Mrs. Hardee, Mrs. Stewart, Miss E. Kelly, Mrs. E. Welsh, Mrs. G. Badger, Mr. and Mrs. R. McGrath, Mr. E. Arnold, Mr. J. C. Sibley, Mr. C. R. Henth, Mr. and Mrs. Bostock, Mr. W. Brands, Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Mr. P. de la Nieve, Mr. P. Permul, Mr. P. Fernandez, Mr. A. Remedios.
DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. Mentor, on February 22nd:—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Anderson, Mrs. Baylis, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Bromfield, Mrs. Bryson, Master Bryson, Capt. and Mrs. Carnaghan, Mrs. H. Clarkson, Mrs. Corrack, Mr. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. G. Green, Mr. G. Holden, Mr. Humber, Mr. Hashim, Mr. J. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Libenud, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Neave, Capt. and Mrs. Newcomb, Misses E. and R. Newcomb, Miss Pirie, Mrs. C. B. Ringer, Mrs. P. Tubbien, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. Atreus (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on the 17th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here at March 11th.
The B.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Yokohama yesterday, left there the same day, and is due at Hongkong on March 6th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 16th.
Anyo Maru (T.K.K.), due March 5th.
Atreus (Blue Funnel), due March 28th.
Atsiochus (Blue Funnel), due March 28th.

Delapso Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due February 23rd.
Dilwara (P. & O.), from Singapore, due 24th inst., about 7 a.m.

Egremont Castle, due about March 13th.
Eldridge (Admiral line), due about February 28th.

Esperon (Blue Funnel), due March 20th.
Euryades (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), from America, due March 4th.

Idomenus (Blue Funnel line), from England, due March 11th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 17th.

Jason (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.
Keemun (Blue Funnel line), from Home, due 23rd inst. at 4 p.m.

Kisano Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 2nd.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due 27th inst.

Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 26th.
Pawlet (Admiral line), due March 7th.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due March 31st.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), from Europe, due February 23rd.

Tanda, from Singapore, due February 23rd.
Telamon (Blue Funnel line), due from England, February 28th.

Telmachos (Blue Funnel), due April 12th.
Wakata Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due March 3rd.

Yeboshi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 25th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due to-day.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER SHANGHAI

MISHAP OFF R. & H. WHARF.
The N.C. Daily News of the 18th inst., reports:—

About 7.30 a.m. yesterday the Apar line str. Arratoon Apar and the C.N. str. Yinchow were in collision in the river just off the Shanghai and Hongkong Co.'s wharf. At the time the accident occurred the Arratoon had just pulled out and was about to proceed down stream en route for Japan. The Yinchow was inward bound, and had reached the same point in the stream as the Apar boat.

As a result of the impact between the two steamers the anchor of the Arratoon Apar was practically cut in two, while about 50 ft. of her port bow plating were crumpled up and shifted bodily aft. Furthermore, when the boats had separated, it was seen that just below where the damage was done, the anchor of the Yinchow remained embedded in the Arratoon's hull. The damage to the Yinchow was in the vicinity of her stern, although apparently not so extensive as in the case of the other boat.

It is anticipated that some 10 plates will have to be replaced in the bow of the Arratoon Apar, and her departure for Japan will be delayed for a week or 10 days.

WEATHER REPORT

February 22nd, at 11.30.—Pressure has decreased slightly in all districts, except from Formosa to the Visayas where it has decreased slightly.

The anti-cyclone has weakened.

The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of Foochow, and will moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.22 inches against an average of 2.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. to E. winds) strong, moderating; due to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		
					Direction.	Force	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.	30.13	1	—	NE	4	b
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.19	36	100	S	4	b
Hankow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	5 a.	30.36	25	—	NE	1	b
Guthrie	5 a.	—	24	100	—	0	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	30.23	46	81	N	4	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.21	60	62	N	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	30.17	49	63	NE	2	b
Taihook	6 a.	30.23	48	67	N	3	b
Taichu	5 a.	30.12	43	—	—	0	b
Tientsin	5 a.	30.08	43	—	NE	2	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.11	59	—	NE	7	b
Pescadores	5 a.	30.15	55	—	NE	0	b
Canton	5 a.	30.16	43	62	—	0	b
Hongkong	5 a.	30.14	58	70	E	3	b
Gap Rock	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	5 a.	30.19	55	71	NE	2	b
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hiohoh	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paitoh	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	30.19	57	89	NE	1	of
Tourane	5 a.	30.04	64	—	—	6	of
Capet James	5 a.	30.28	70	—	—	2	of
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	5 a.	30.64	72	78	N	1	b
Manila	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legauri	5 a.	30.78	75	96	NW	2	o
Taioban	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neilo	5 a.	30.76	75	98	—	0	o
Surigao	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4 a.	30.76	—	—	E	1	o
Labuan	5 a.	—	78	91	E	4	o

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargoes carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE HANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG s.s. "FOYLE" 28th February.

Be not to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE HANK LINE, LTD.

or to Buss & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 23rd Feb. 12 Night.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHERIAN"	On 23rd Feb. 3 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Feb. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 25th Feb. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 25th Feb. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENGITU"	On 1st Mar. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports and Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG"	—	Capt. W. Connor	FRIDAY, Feb. 25th, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, Mar. 1st, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Mar. 4th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAIAK & CO.,
General Managers.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Discharge	Sailing Date
YOKOHAMA	"ORDILLIER" ... 10,000	On or about 22nd Feb.
	"OHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th March
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER.

Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	3rd Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORE" (Cargo)	5,300	18th Mar.	
"KARMALA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" | 6,000 | 22nd Feb. 1st. | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & S'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	8th April	Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	24th Feb. 9 A.M.	Moji & Kobe direct
"KARMALA"	9,000	24th Feb. 10 A.M.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	25th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOMPERT & DORVILLE, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, KURE, OYASU, and

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE—PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HEATLE MARU" ... 12th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... 10th March.

"INDUS MARU" ... 25th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... 5th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly service bombarding at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

junction with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (Not sailing Manila) ... Monday, 28th Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port of San Francisco, Panama, and

Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Beginning of March.

Both taking cargo to Frisco & New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Feb.

TAKAO, SWATOW & AMOI ... Monday, 1st Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	12th Mar.	16th Mar.

Sailing Subject to Alteration.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, featuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried

Red Cross Nurse, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tannian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FATHOM OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERSEA MARU"	8,000	Feb. 26th.
"KOROMA MARU"	80,000	March 7th.
"SERRA MARU"	20,000	March 15th.
"SHIHO MARU"	20,000	April 17th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. * Not calling at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA-

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ANYO MARU"	13,700	March 15th.
"HAYO MARU"	...	April 9th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May 12th.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(84)



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"ELDRIDGE" ... About Feb. 25th.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ... About March 12th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About March 31st.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" for Singapore only. About Feb. 28th.

FOR PORTLAND, DRECH.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

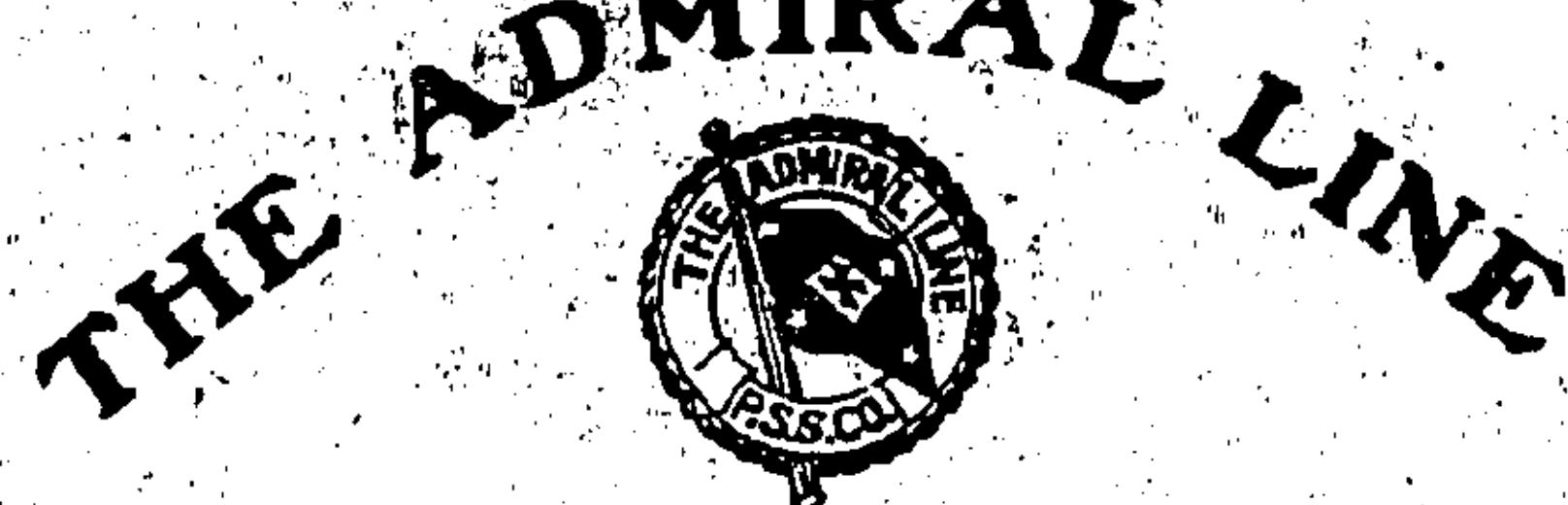
"COAST" ... About April 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points.

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LAKE ONAWA	...	March 20th.
CARETTA	...	March 25th.

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S.S. "SCHODACK" ... about Feb. 25th.

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